Frank Davison's procedure on Oxidizing Bronze. Steps explained in order of manipulation.

1: - Metal cleaned in solution of Nitric Acid.

A: Dried and cleaned by brush, if dried in sawdust.

2: - Objects deburred (emery cloth or equivilent).

3: - Object heavily sanded on back & front.

4:- Objects hung on suitable rods by small brass hooks about 2 inches long. Wires bent at right angles, hooks on one end smaller so medallion when hooked up in rows are in order, one after the other, facing in same direction, after being strung on sitable rod, before immersing them in oxidizing solution.

Note: - The solution shold be just hot enough so that steam can first be

observed coming from the solution. Brush the sand out.

It is important to keep in mind that the slower oxidization takes place, the better it is. Therefore it is best to introduce into the water a few drops of the sulphur compound so that the water is just a light green color. It should be remembered that as the time progresses and more oxidization takes place, the solution now becomes weaker and should be kept up to the original strength. as it was in the beginning of the procedure. After a time, depending on the volume of the solution, thexmakak medal will turn from a brown chocolate color to a darker brown and then black. The time to remove them is just when they are turning from the brown to the deeper brown or black. Incidentily, when the piecees are set up to drain, they automatically dry from the absorbedheat they have accumuled. Then they are placed in cold clear water.

5:- They are then ready to be machined buffed, with a very fine pumice

powder in water.

A:-The buffing wheel should preferably be linen, about 22 inches in diameter and over one inch wide at slow speed.

This is most desirable as this process should have more the action of

wiping than buffing.

B: - After rubbing the pieces should be placed in a clean bowl with cold water.

Note: -A: -The idea of always placing the piece in cold water and clean water is that ab olute cleanliness is imperative. If this should not be the case, decoloration from both heat or contaminated water will usually end in the decoloration of the piece and the necessity to dothe work " over again.

B:-The rubbing should be done with some idea as to how the piece will lookwhen finished and therefore judgment and common sense, plus exper-

ience will be of great help.

(C) - If the piece had a great deal of intricate design on it, sometimes it is desirable to need small bristle brush, single row, about 22 inches at slow speed, to get into the indenture a little more. However, this

depends entirely on you judgment.

C:- After finishing up with the wiping, etc., place in cold clear water, the pieces are brushed lightly for the purpose of removing any possible sediment of pumice left on the piece. (A medium soft bristle brush is used). D:-After this last washing the pieces are dried between warm clean, cotton towels and thenplaced in tins. (Also on oven).

Preferably in supphur proof paper, especially if allowed to remain that

way over night.

E:-They are now ready for a second light sanding-both sides, after sand-

ing the pieces are placed in tins once again.

F:-The next step is to lightly rub with small linen buff. This time with bi-carbonate of soda in fine pumice powder to get the color. After this, the piece is washed and brushed in water (clear cold) and dried in clean towels once again.

(Brushed by dry bristle brush.)

They are now set up in IXXXX line. ready for laquering. The laquering is done by first placing the pieces on screens, slightly warming them in an oven so as to keep the dull finish after being laquered. Otherwise the pieces have a tendency to shine.

Frank Davesons provider on Durdening Browns. Oxidegay 1) Metel Jeanes in solution of Matric Daid

a dried or cleanes by brush if dried in sourdust. Object beauty sunded on back & brout.) I Thets bring on suitable rodo by small brass books about zincles long. Weres bent at right angles, works on one end smaller so medallion when worked up in rows are in order one after the other being in some direction. cherry , bruing on enclose rod harfore immerang them in or at upwone tout tough and blown i mulabor and that seem an fast be observed comming from the solution. introduce into the I water a pew drops of the sulfer compound so had the evater is just a lost preur allo ober. It should be remembered that as the time progresses t more judgeton takes place the habition nowbecomes weeker + should be kept up to the original strong the as it was in the beginning of the provedpage. After a time, defending on the volume of the solution darker brown or then block. I've time to remove Them is fust when they are terring from the bronze to the dopper brown or black. Kneduly when the pieces are set up to drain they automphely dry from the absorbed vest they have accomplated, Then they tre places in wedder water (They are then ready to be machine doubled with a very rine pulmie pouder in water about 21/2 moles in deameter and voles ones well wrote at Now fine is most derivable as this mutter process is would havy more the action of we pung than log buffing

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(b) The next step is to leg it by sub with small leven bout a star time with because of some in fine permise powder to after the the prece is washed a brushed in water (leaveld) and sourced in lean words on eagain breether brushing The lagurance is done by first planing the present on hug the dell puish of the being laguered. Otherwise the pres vova tudenery to sunie